

also specifically solicit comments from cooperating agencies and the interested public regarding alternatives.

DATES: Public Scoping Meeting, October 12, 1995, 7 p.m., Lincoln Community Hall, Lincoln, Montana.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Planning Division, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102-4978; Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Hard Rock Bureau, Reclamation Division, 1625 11th Avenue Helena, Montana 59620-1601.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Nebel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (402) 221-4621, or Jim Robinson, Montana Department of Environmental Quality, (406) 444-4958.

Gregory D. Showalter,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

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Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Lower Atchafalaya Basin Reevaluation Study, Louisiana

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: This study proposes to develop recommendable solutions for flood control, navigation, and environmental problems in the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System and adjacent backwater areas. Alternatives being considered consist of various structural and non-structural measures, and will be compared to the no-action alternative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Questions regarding the proposed study should be addressed to Mr. Troy Constance, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division (CELMN-PD-FB), P.O. Box 60267, New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267, telephone (504) 862-2742.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 1. *Authority.* The Atchafalaya Basin project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1928 and subsequently modified by the Acts of 1934, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1950, and 1954. The United States Senate Report to the 1994 Energy and Water Development Act (PL 103-126), dated 28 October 1993, directed the Corps to use available funds to investigate conditions at Wax Lake Outlet, Bayou Black, and other features and recommend any modifications desirable for flood protection, navigation, and environmental management.

2. *Proposed Action.* Under the proposed action, the existing project will be investigated to identify possible improvements to the navigation, flood control, environmental, and operation and maintenance features of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, Louisiana, project.

3. *Alternatives.* The alternatives being considered include regulating water distribution in the lower floodway between the Lower Atchafalaya River and the Wax Lake Outlet; construction of a barrier around Morgan City, Louisiana, to prevent flooding from river backflooding events, moving the navigation channel from the Lower Atchafalaya River; and channel development in the upper backwater areas to facilitate drainage from rainfall events.

4. *Scoping Process.* a. Public input for scoping will be achieved through the distribution of a widely circulated Scoping Input Request to all segments of the public having an interest in the study/project. In addition, scoping meetings will be held in the vicinity of Plaquemine, Morgan City, and New Iberia, Louisiana, to request submission of views on alternatives, significant resources in the study area, and any other study-related issue considered important. Comments received as a result of this process will be compiled and analyzed, and a Scoping Document summarizing the results will be made available to all respondents.

b. A tentative list of significant resources to be evaluated in the EIS includes: wetlands; navigation facilities; flood control facilities; cultural resources; socio-economic resources; biological resources, including endangered and threatened species; recreational resources, and water quality.

c. The U.S. Department of the Interior will provide a Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report. Coordination will be maintained with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service concerning endangered species. Coordination will be maintained with the Natural Resources Conservation Service regarding prime and unique farmlands. We will prepare a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation for review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other interested parties. Coordination will be maintained with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources will be consulted regarding consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act. Application will be made to the Louisiana Department of

Environmental Quality for a Water Quality Certificate.

d. A 45-day public review period will be allowed so that all interested agencies, groups, and individuals will have the opportunity to comment on the DEIS.

5. *Availability.* The DEIS is scheduled to be available to the public during the fall of 1998.

Kenneth H. Clow,

Colonel, U.S. Army District Engineer.

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Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Proposed Consolidation of the Finance and Accounting Activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to Memphis, TN

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice of availability is for the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prepared for the consolidation of the finance and accounting activities of Corps' district, division and headquarters offices under the Department of Defense's Centralized Service to Millington Naval Air Station (NAS), Memphis, Tennessee.

The establishment of the USACE Finance Center (UFC) would provide the vehicle to realign existing resources to facilitate the continued development of Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) and deployment to all 60 USACE locations. Over a three year period CEFMS deployment and establishment of the UFC would enable USACE to consolidate the operating finance and accounting functions currently performed in all 60 locations into one site, freeing up about 67% FTE/Many years for redistribution or savings. The consistency/standardization of business processes in a CEFMS/single Finance & Accounting operating site would also enhance productivity and quality throughout USACE and provide additional opportunities for redistribution of effort.

The No Action alternative was evaluated and deemed unacceptable because it maintains the present finance and accounting activities at district, division, and headquarters. This alternative would not capitalize on savings which could be realized if the action was implemented. Therefore, the No Action alternative was not considered further.